4: Grajdanzev--1 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 101, 121

"Taiwan, or Formosa is a Japanese island near the Chinese province of Fukien and the northern Philippine island of Luzon with a population of six million. One may wonder what are the reasons for a better acquaintance with a relatively small island lost in the Western Pacific, forming a very small part of the Japanese yen-bloc area. Readers may be expected to be interested in broad problems or in problems concerning large areas but not in a small island or a local Japanese problem. However there are important reasons for a better knowledge of Taiwan."

4:Grajdanzev--4 [2] S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 101, 177.72 Japan
636.72

"Taiwan is therefore halfway between Shanghai and Hongkong and halfway between Tokyo and southern Indo-China. This makes it an extremely important point for the Japanese. Geographically it is nearer to China and to the Philippine Islands than to Japan. Since its conquest the Japanese have looked upon Taiwan as a base for their advance to the south, as a stepping-stone toward domination over the adjacent areas."

4:Grajdanzev--9 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 101, 131

"The name Formosa was given to the island in 1590 when the first Portuguese sailors to sight the island are said to have called it Ihla formosa (Beautiful island). However the name Formosa is not used by either the Chinese inhabitants or their Japanese masters. In Chinese and in Japanese alike it has been called Taiwan (or Terraced Bay) since 1612.

The island is only 100-120 miles from the coast of the Chinese province of Fukien. Two hundred miles to the south, separated by the Bashi Straits, lies Luzon, northernmost of the major Philippine islands, and less than 700 miles to the north lies Nagasaki, southern port of Japan. The intervening Riu-Kiu Archipelago made it possible for even primitive fishing boats to make the journey from Japan to Taiwan. These three connections—to the south with the Malayan Archipelago, to the west with the mainland of China, and to the north with Japan—have shaped the history of Taiwan."

6: Kirchhoff--25 [3] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 101

Formosa received its name ("beautiful") from the Portuguese who, in the 16th century, sailed by and saw the fine mountain chains rise above the luxuriant vegetation of the foreground.

At the place where nowadays the creek flowing westwards from the town widens out to form a broader stream, more resembling a river, there lies the rather higher ground that bears the village of An-ping, 2 1/2 km. from the town and close to the shore of this creek, which continues on in a southwesterly direction for another kilometer, offering anchorage to junks of shallow draught and finally joining the sea after traversing a shifting sandbank. This hilly ground on which is An-ping measures 1 km. from east to west and 1/2 km. from north to south; it still rises like an island amidst river arms and swampy plains, and is the already mentioned former coastal island of Tai-uan, its name then being given by the Chinese to the whole island of Formosa.

7: Joest--54-55 E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosans
116, 101, 437

Formosa is divided lengthwise into two sections; the Chinese inhabit the western half of the island, while the natives live in the eastern half. [55] Along the boundary there is a stretch of land 10 miles wide which is considered neutral territory. Here there are several hundred Chinese settlements, ranging from single one-storied houses to villages; in this section the two groups meet for barter.

9: Yamasaki--221[5] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 101, 131

The Taiwan island group embraces the chief island of Taiwan (Formosa), the Hōko-tō or Pescadores Islands and a number of accessory islets. To these last belong: Kōtō-sho (Botel-Tobago), Shōkōtō-sho (Small Botel-Tobago), Kashō-tō (Samasana), Shō-ryūkyū-tō (Lambay Island), Kisan-tō (Steep Island), Agincourt and some even smaller rocky islands. The group lies opposite the Chinese province of Fōkien which, in keeping with a treaty with Japan, the Chinese Government may not cede to other nations. The Taiwan Islands form the southern end of the three great Japanese island groups which, in three curves, cut off three of the eastern Asiatic bordering seas from the Pacific Ocean. In the north west we have the Ryūkyū (Riukiu) Islands. These form a whole with Taiwan not only geographically but also geologically, and in the south are separated by the Bashi Straits from the Batan Islands, the northernmost group of the Philippines.

9: Yamasaki--221 N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 101

When the Portuguese voyagers pushed forward into the East China Sea, during the opening decades of the 16th century, they found a large island to which they gave the name of Formosa ("beautiful"). It appears with this name, for the first time, on a map published in 1550. Until later than the middle of the century this name was used in Europe almost exclusively. Gradually there appeared beside it the Chinese name for the island, Taiwan, and when the island was taken over by the Japanese in 1895, this name was taken over too.

20: Alvarez--248 (no date) 1927 Formosans
116, 131, 101

"Formosa is still almost unknown to [MC: the] scientist. It is one of the great islands which are situated to the southeast of the vast Chinese empire (now republic), and it is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Formosa, also called Channel of Formosa. In the centre of the latter, about 25 sea-miles away from Formosa and from the shores of China, are the poor islands named 'islas Pescadoras' (fisher islands), which, on account of their important strategical position have on several occasions been coveted by powerful foreign nations."

116, 101, 175

"The history of Formosa, as commonly known by Western historians, seems to commence in the XVIth century. It was then that first appeared the name 'Formosa', which is undoubtedly of Portuguese origin. Yet no evidence can be found in Portuguese history that this name was first applied by Portuguese to the island. The same may be said with respect to the discoverer who first saw the shores of Formosa. Nor do we know, whether the motive by which that navigator was compelled to land on those far shores to which he gave a name so much in accord with the real beauty of the island was fatal or purposive.

Among the peoples of the Far East, the Chinese and Japanese have for many centuries known the island, as in their respective histories are preserved names, such as Piisaye, Pak-kando and Taiwan (1). The latter appellation first appeared in the XVIth century,

1. Taiwan, according to the Chinese characters in use at present, means: 'bay of earthy cover', or 'high bay', though one can see no relation between this denomination and the object to which it is applied, a fact altogether contrary to Chinese custom of namegiving. It is to be presumed that the tribe called Paiwan, in whose territory the first Chinese invaders had established themselves, might have given origin to that name; or, that the word Pairan, the nickname applied by the Formosan aboriginal inhabitants to the Chinese, induced the latter to call the island by this name. The Chinese dialect of

> Formosa locks the R, and the interchange of P and T, in order to soften the pronunciation, make that supposition very probable.

and it is still in use among the Chinese and Japanese. The latter of course had already known the island under the name Takasago, 'a place most beautiful and famous in Japan', according to a Japanese author. Taikosama, who in 1592 sent an expedition with the object of subjecting the island to his empire, called it Takasago, viz., 'Kingdom of the great mountains'. This took place long before the arrival of Europans [sic] at Formosa. These possessed the island for a short time only; the Spaniards occupied the northern part from 1626 to 1641, while the Dutch, first established in the south and afterwards possessing the whole eastern section from 1624 to 1661, were expelled by the wild Koxinka, or Ti-kok-sieng. From now on Formosa formed an independent kingdom under the name of Tong-to, or Tonglieng, viz., 'Oriental Metropolis'. Here reference is surely made to its geographical position with respect to that of China."

20: Alvarez--250 (no date) 1927 Formosans-1-2
116, 162, 101, 563

"The races who share among themselves the whole of the hilly parts and plains of Formosa are three in number:

(I) The Japanese, new-comers, intruders, yet the masters of the island to-day, number about a hundred thousand souls.

(II) The Chinese, owners of the island for more than two centuries, constitute the main part of its population. They call themselves hok-lo (2), viz., 'good' 'plain', and

2. This name is applied by the Khe-lang to other Chinese of Formosa. It seems to take its origin from the fact that when the Hak-kas, persecuted everywhere in the Celestial Empire, arrived at the South of Fokien, they were welcomed there. Henceforth they appear under the name of 'thankfulness' that had been given to them by the inhabitants of that province. This, indeed, did not prevent at all the fact that until the arrival of the Japanese the Khe-lang and Hok-lo were living in continuous shie [sic] with each other. The Hok-lo of southern Fokien, whose dialect, with slight differences, is the same as that spoken in Formosa, call Khe-lang, viz., guests, those, to whom, in the dialect of Canton, in China, is applied the nickname Hak-kas, viz., terrible guests.

this name is applied also to the Chinese born and brought up in the 'Prefecturas' of Chiang-chin, Choan-chin and Anke, in southern Fokien. They number more than two

millions. They call Khe-lang their neighbours, who proceed from Canton and the 'Sub-Prefecturas' of Chiau-an and Tin-chiu, likewise situated in Fokien, where their ancestors are still living and their brothers well known under the name of Hak-kas. The terrible civil war that followed the downfall of the Ming Dynasty in China compelled most of the partisans of the Mings to leave their native soil. The Hak-kas, who had suffered most from persecutions, crossed the strait and established themselves in Formosa. At present they constitute the third part of the population of the island. They number about 800,000 souls.

(III) Finally, there are the genuine aborigines, who were masters of the island for many centuries before the Chinese and Japanese made their way from their native countries and reached Formosa. They are divided into two classes, viz., Pepo-huan and Che-huan. The former once occupied the vast plains which at present are inhabited by the Chinese invaders. Subdued by them, the tribes now called Pepo-huan in time adopted not only Chinese fashions, but also the Chinese language. Several northern branches still retain their mother-tongue, the old customs, manners and traditions. But their number is very limited to-day. They are named Che-huan, viz., 'savages' by the Chinese. They are hillmen, with their own peculiar language, and number about 121,500 souls, according to the official report of December, 1910."

31: Hofmann--606 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
116, 101, 162

In the region of Taikokan I was struck by the fact that the Chinese women did not have crippled feet. From this it is clear that the Chinese living there do not belong to the largest of the tribes, the Hoklos, among whom it is the custom to maim the feet; they belong to the smaller tribe, the Hakkas. It should also be stressed that, while two thirds of the population today is Chinese, there were no Chinese on Formosa until three hundred years ago.

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1a',
Sociological Background

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

101 The island of Formosa is called Taiwan by the Chinese and the Japanese. The name may have been derived from an aboriginal tribe called Tai-yuan who inhabited the western coast of the island and with whom the Chinese first came into contact in the early sixteenth century. Taiwan means "Terraced Bay". Later, the Portuguese appeared as regular traders in the China Sea. Plying between the coast of China and Japan, they often sighted the island. Apparently impressed by its scenic grandeur, they gave it the name "Ihla Formosa", the beautiful isle.

I. LOCATION AND AREA

131 Taiwan, as a province, comprises the islands of Formosa and the Pescadores. It is situated in the western Pacific astride the Tropic of Cancer, between latitudes 21° 45' 25" N and 25° 37' 53" N, and longitudes 122° 10' 25" E and 119° 18' 13" E. To the west, the Formosa Strait separates the islands from the China Mainland by less than one hundred miles of water at the closest point; to the south, the Philippines lie beyond the 230 miles of Bashi (Luzon) Strait; to the east is the Pacific Ocean. The islands of Formosa are midway on the water route between Shanghai and Hong Kong, 400 miles southwest of Okinawa, and 720 miles south of Japan.

52:Barclay S-5 (no date)1954 AD1 Formosa AD1

CHAPTER I

The Growth of Population

101 In the last century and again in modern times, Taiwan has repeatedly become the object of rivalries among some of the most powerful nations of the world. Though its history has been a succession of disruptive incidents resulting from such contacts, by its size alone the island scarcely seems to merit the covetous attention that outsiders have given to it. It is not large—only 250 miles from north to [131] south, and about 90 miles across at the widest point. The area that it covers is only 14,000 square miles, or slightly less than that of the Netherlands. There is little in the way of precious minerals that would arouse the desire of industrial countries. It offers no great area into which other peoples can expand. It has only its significant location in the path of transportation routes off the coast of China, and a territory potentially rich in agricultural output. While the former of these has had the greater attraction to foreign nations, it is the latter that actually yielded—perhaps exceeded—the full measure of wealth that was expected.

132 The topography and climate of Taiwan in the past have combined to make the island inhospitable to settlement. Being at the fringe of the tropics, the climate is hot and rainy, with marked changes of season and variations from one section to another. The greater part of its surface is not readily put to human use. Over half of this area consists of rugged mountains, rising steeply from a plain along the western coast and extending to the Pacific Ocean in the east. Heavy rainfall therefore runs off very quickly, creating torrential floods and occasional droughts in between. Large parts of the island are frequently swept by typhoons and shaken by earthquakes.

175 Within the span of recorded history, the difficulties presented by the physical environment never succeeded in discouraging human habitation. There were vague reports of residents there before A.D. 1000. When Taiwan first came officially to the attention of China, during the Ming dynasty, some tribes of primitives were known to be living near the western coast. Since the 16th century people swarmed to Taiwan from the relatively crowded parts of South China, and prospered there as agriculturists. The Japanese, who ruled the island from 1895 to 1945 and exploited its possibilities